FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

Urgent high-level contacts in Beirut and Damascus succeeded in stopping the fierce fighting which erupted in West Beirut 3 June, Beirut radio announced, noting that 5 dead and 21 wounded persons were moved to the hospital in the wake of the clashes between Amal and the Sunnite 6 February Movement. Talks are underway on the deployment of a Lebanese Army unit in the area in accordance with a request by Amal leader Nabih Birri, who warned his men that they will be executed for looting. Amal-Palestinian clashes also continued in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila areas, the radio noted, while lengthy talks on the Lebanese situation were held in Damascus, attended by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, and Palestinian National Salvation Front officials.

A PLO statement cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that Palestinian defenders repulsed Amal's latest attacks on the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed measures to protect the camps from the "Amal gangs" in a telephone conversation with PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported.

Libya

"Informed Arab sources" cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that Libya and the USSR have agreed in "principle" on the form of Libya's "actual accession" to the Warsaw Pact, KUNA reported. The sources anticipate a formal announcement on Libya's membership in the Pact to be made during Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the Soviet Union expected within "2 months."

Jordan, Iraq, and Syria

The Soviet Union will shortly begin supplying Jordan with advanced Soviet weapons, the UAE paper *AL-BAYAN* stated in a 4 June report cited by KUNA. Quoting "informed sources" in Moscow, *AL-BAYAN* said an agreement was signed in May for the supply of "sophisticated" air defense systems and other weapons.

In another development, Amman radio noted that King Husayn met with French President Francois Mitterrand during a private visit to Paris. In a statement to reporters cited by Amman television after the meeting, Husayn expressed optimism over the success of his efforts at reconciling Iraq and Syria and said he expects practical steps in this regard.

"Sources" connected with Jordan's efforts to effect an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation disclosed to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* that a resumption of the flow of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory is expected "next week."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military commander claimed that Iraqi losses in the Hajj 'Umran area since 14 May total 2,500 dead, 3,500 wounded, and 150 captured, IRNA reported. The commander further asserted that Iran downed 4 Iraqi planes and 38 helicopters in the fighting in addition to destroying 20 tanks and numerous vehicles. For Iraq's part, a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes raided a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast late 3 June.

Israel

Jerusalem television reported on a tete-a-tete meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during which the Shin Bet affair was discussed. The television cited "sources" in Shamir's office who revealed that Shamir would appear before a commission of inquiry if one were established, although they affirmed his belief that such a commission is unnecessary. The report also cited an announcement by Shamir in which he condemned "anonymous slanders and lies" appearing in the press regarding the affair.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) Commander General Antoine Lahd have agreed to continue the cooperation existing between Israel and the ASL, IDF radio reported.

PDRY

Council of Ministers Chairman Yasin Sa'id Nu'man arrived in Moscow 3 June heading a high-ranking government delegation on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet government, according to Aden radio. TASS reported 4 June on the commencement of talks between Nu'man and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov.

In another development, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that former leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his leading supporters will be tried in absentia after investigations and legal proceedings are completed, according to QNA.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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KYODO: Security Official Killed; Fighting Intensifies

OW031229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, June 3 KYODO — A high-ranking Afghan secret service official identified as Deputy Minister Nabi Mohammad was killed in Qandhar in south eastern Afghanistan as his jeep struck mujahidin land mines, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday. Three or four officials accompanying him were also killed.

There were also reports of heightened fighting in strategic pockets of A ghanistan and five Soviet aircraft were shot down and over ten armoured vehicles destroyed by mujahidin central Ghazni Province alone during late April and early May.

Diplomats said mujahidin last week attacked and overran an Afghan government military post at Khojmari in Ghazni Province killing 10 soldiers. They also reported heavy fighting in Paktia close to Afghanistan's border with Pakistan but had few details.

A large Soviet military convoy was ambushed by mujahidin May 25 near Maidanshehr in Wardak Province, diplomats said, and added 18 military vehicles were destroyed or abandoned. Fighting lasted six hours as no air reprisals occurred from the communist side. Next day, Soviet planes bombed nearby villages.

On May 25-26 mujahidin attacked a Soviet military post near Shakardara in Shomali, north of Kabul. Soviet and Afghan troops with air cover engaged the freedom fighters and, according to diplomats, the guerrillas had to retreat, leaving behind a number of heavy weapons. Two mujahidin-fired rockets exploded on a runway of Kabul airport May 26, and one explosion sent up a ball of black smoke. Mujahidin also fired a number of rockets against Soviet installations with unspecified results.

Anti-DRA Meeting in French Parliament Protested

LD031831 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The charge d'affairs of the French Embassy in Kabul was summoned today at 1100 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a protest note with the following text was handed over to him by the respective department:

Recent reports indicate that a meeting with the title of the realization of a political solution in Afghanistan was convened in a hall of the French parliament on the initiative of the so-called French Organization of International Office of Afghanistan in close cooperation with the official French authorities.

In addition to French political and official personalities, and foreign diplomats in Paris, this meeting was attended by the history-defamed elements of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The meeting also marks the beginning of another hostile move to divert French public opinion from the profound revolutionary socioeconomic transformations in the life of our society and to encourage and interpret the criminal deeds of the exported counterrevolutionaries to continue and intensify the aggressive and undeclared war of imperialism and international reaction against the DRA.

It is clear that official French authorities (?allowed) this notorious organization, aided by the reactionary and warmongering forces, to organize hostile anti-Afghan activities in the European Parliament too.

It was said that the delegation of terrorist bands of the Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries will soon visit France at the invitation of the above organization and will probably meet Chaban-Delmas, speaker of the French National Assembly.

The above activities, indicating the extension of subversive anti-Afghan activities in France, show primarily that the participation and provocations of the official authorities of this country in the anti-DRA campaign, have been deliberately intensified.

These unpleasant events have aroused the profound indignation of the government and the toiling people of the DRA who are decisively fighting in their free homeland in defense of the gains of the revolution and construction of a new and democratic society in their country.

The DRA Government regards such actions as a blatant interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and contrary to international norms and standards and hence protests strongly about this. Such provocative activities are contrary to the consolidation of regional and world peace and security and regional interests and also upset the existing relations between the two countries.

The DRA seriously demands that the French Government authorities prevent the continuation of such activities and put an end to the activities.

Najibullah Addresses Tribal Elders 2 June

LD030049 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Speech by PDPA General Secretary Najibullah to elders, leaders, and representatives of the Nurestani and Pashai nationalities at the Storay Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kabul on 2 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Noble, courageous, and brave compatriots of our Nurestan, greetings to you. We know the people of Nurestan, in the pages of history and up to now, as a courageous tribe, as are all nationalities and ethnic groups in the country.

We are completely aware of the oppression and despotism of the feudalist and oppressive regimes which were inflicted on you throughout history. They deliberately and completely never allowed you to enjoy the joys of knowledge and culture, and prevented your economic growth. Those dark days, however, are gone. A revolution has occurred here in Afghanistan. Undoubtedly, you courageous people, together with the other nationalities and tribes of the country -- including Pashtun, Uzbek, Tajek, Hazara, Turkman, and others -- express support

for the April Revolution and its aspirations. You welcomed the arrival of this revolution. But, unfortunately, we should (?say) that the unworthy Hafizollah Amin embarked on many cruelties and oppressions against the people of Nurestan.

After the new stage of the April Revolution, however, a change occurred. Here your children, those who were familiar with your history, your traditions and your culture, took the responsibility, seriously felt and are still feeling the responsibility to establish contacts with you through jirgas, talks, and contacts. You are completely aware of these party and state efforts at various times and stages. Today too, when the party and state are your servants, people in Nurestan — be it in the Nurestan of Laghman, central Nurestan, or eastern Nurestan — have voiced their support for the party and state. At this very moment, they struggle for and have taken steps on the path of the revolution. This fact is a matter of pride and honor for the party and the DRA state. [applause]

The PDPA program of action states that the DRA, as in the past, is a state which should provide all opportunities and facilities in order to maintain complete equality of rights between the country's tribes and nationalities. All facilities should be provided so the material and moral life of all nationalities, tribes, and ethnic groups is maintained at a (?defined) level of growth for the prosperity and well-being of the people. All facilities and opportunities should be provided so the representatives of all nationalities, tribes, clans, all our people, can take an active, joint, and equal part in the country's various political, social, economic, and state affairs. [applause]

In line with this policy, I would like to bring to you this good news: The time now has arrived for taking firm, practical, and specific steps toward maintaining legal equality, toward defining real equality. One of the specific and practical measures is that at this moment, the party and state are making moves toward the drafting and preparation of the law of elections for the state parliament. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan, a democratic and elected state through free popular election will be formed in Afghanistan. This state parliament, which subsequently elects the government and state, will be composed of two councils: One, the elected council of the representatives of the people, will be elected through free and democratic elections by the people; and the other, the Council of Nationalities, for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, will be formed for the purpose of maintaining unity between the tribes and nationalities and will be elected on the basis of the equality of rights of natioanlities. [applause] That is, all our nationalities including Pashtun, Uzbek, Tajik, Hazara, Turkmen, Baluchi, Nurestani, and Pashai will take part in this council with an equal role. This practical measure gives us the opportunity to truly maintain the unity and cohesion of all nationalities and their active and joint participation in the political, state, economic, and cultural affairs of the society. [applause]

Of course, time is needed to reach true equality. However, the PDPA and the DRA are seriously determined to take other specific, practical steps toward maintaining legal equality in the area of economic growth, in the area of the method of (?distribution of investment), and in the growth and development of the cultures of our people, including the Nurestani and Pashai people. [applause] In this way, your ancient land, by having equal rights and necessary democratic freedoms, will be transformed into a proud revolutionary Afghanistan by you, who, like your fathers and forefathers, have taken heroic steps in the past.

Another question about which you should be assured is that the policy of our party and state on the question of the observation, respect for, and the guarantee of the sacred religion of Islam will be mentioned in the DRA Constitution, which will be approved by this elected state parliament. Our society will be, for the first time, a society with a democratic constitution. [applause]

This is a humble human effort on our part toward the observation and the guarantee of the sacred religion of Islam. God Almighty, however, has promised the protection of the sacred religion of Islam which he has decreed in an Ayath of the Koran. Therefore, the protection and the guarantee of the sacred religion of Islam is with Almighty God. Whever such a guarantee exist, no one has the power to endanger the enlightened faith of Islam. Regarding those elements and individuals who say that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan, their belief has been defective with regard to this Ayath. They have doubts or they have turned into polytheists who are creating doubts about the greatness of God and his words. Wherever God protects Islam, no one can endanger Islam. Our people are Muslims. For some 1,300 years, Islam has been the religion of our people in our country, and for almost 100 yeats, this has been the religion in Nurestan.

If we struggle, if we want to build Afghanistan, we must struggle for the construction of a new Afghanistan. We are not struggling for the construction of its deserts, mountains, and (?soil), but for the construction of this society for the people of Afghanistan. Therefore, the religion, tradition, beliefs, customs, and characteristics of the people who live in our homeland should be observed respected, protected, and preserved. The DRA and the PDPA, with firm belief in the observation of the customs, traditions, religion, and faith of the people, will shorten its path forward. [applause]

Thus if here in Afghanistan the tenets of Islam rule, if the readiness is expressed for elections to the seats of the Council of Representatives and if a referendum is held, those who are elected to the Council of Representatives and the Council of Nationalities will have equal opportunities. The councils will be composed of individuals and elements belonging to all nationalities. On the basis of these two councils, the state and government will come into being; everyone will have rights, not only party people, but non-party people and all the tribes and nationalities, as we announced in the 10 Theses which was transformed into law through the announcement of the Revolutionary Council. They were written into our party documents during the 16th and 17th plenums of the Central Committee, so that the various political and social groups will play their role freely in the construction of a new and revolutionary society. We have announced a national reconciliation and a national compromise.

You therefore are requested, in whatever manner possible, to invite all our angry compatriots who have gone to the mountains or to other countries because of deceptions, mistakes, or the oppression and brutalities of Amin — whatever the reason may be — that here lies our homeland, our party, and our state, open

to all with political opportunities to take an active part in the creation of a new and revolutionary advanced Afghanistan. [applause]

Such is the policy of the party and state. Undoubtedly, a state which comes from the people through democratic principles on the basis of elections, is called a popular state and, shoulder to shoulder with its people, relying on the will and the decisions of its people and the strength of their hands, should shorten its path toward progress and advancement and the realization of its revolutionary aspirations. The state (?accompanies) all of you in these directions and invites you, together with your government, to unite your efforts in this direction for the prosperity of the human being, the prosperity of those created by God.

There is a proverb in Pashto that a single hand does not produce sound, and there is another proverb which says unite together in struggle against the enemy. Victory is in our unity! May God keep you honorable, free, and prosperous like your forefathers! I wish you success. [applause]

U.S., Pakistani Policy on Free Tribes Noted

LD040549 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 3, BAKHTAR: The rulers of Washington has once again asked the dictatorial regime in Pakistan to adopt a much harsher attitude against the Pashtun and Baluchi Free tribes who are continuing to defy the wishes of Washington Administration, the military regime of Pakistan and their hire lings, reads an article published in daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*.

The events in the recent years, the article adds, showed that the Pashtun and Baluchi tribesmen are defending their traditional and historical freedoms and allow no aggressor to use their territory as a springboard of aggression against the DRA. The Pakistani militarists could not suppress the anti-American and anti-Zia feelings of the Pashtun tribes. The latest struggles of Pashtuns in Khyber once again proved that no power is able to reverse their decisions in defending their traditional antonomy.

Understanding that the only reason for tension is the existence of the military regime and the presence of anti-Afghan bases in their soil, the Pashtun and Baluchi free tribes took up arms in order to eliminate the bandits from their areas, the article points out.

The U.S. Administration, the article continues to say, is desperately and vainly striving to suppress the anti-imperialist movement in Pakistan in order to curb the unrest in Pakistan and to provide the ground for the Pakistani Government and the Afghan counter-revolution to exercise control over the situation in the tribal regions. The rulers of Washington want to set up powerful anti-Afghan and anti-tribal military bases in this area because Washington and its surrogate regime has considered the tribal regions as a strategic and favourable area for conducting aggressive and espionage operations against the DRA, the article concludes.

Continuing Reportage on Unrest in Punjab State

Militants Plan To Retake Temple

BK031637 Hong Kong AFP in English 1628 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By Barry Parker]

[Text] Amritsar, India, June 3 (AFP) — The first of two expected attempts by Sikh militant to regain control of the Golden Temple here by sheer force of numbers is set for Wednesday, militant sources said here Tuesday. More than 1000 preventive arrests have been made across the Punjab in the last few days, police said, in anticipation of trouble during the "genocide week," when militants mark the second anniversary of the army assault on the temple complex.

A faction of the All India Sikh Students' Federation [AISSF] and the equally militant Damdami Taksal will attempt to take over Sikhism's holiest shrine Wednesday morning, the sources said. At the same time, a dissident group of the Akali Dal party, which is in power in the Punjab, will hold a sit-in at the complex in protest at the control of the temple by security forces.

Though security forces reportedly have withdrawn, leaving a militia of ex-servicemen in charge, eyewitnesses Tuesday saw what appeared to be members of the security forces, mixed with the retired soldiers. The militia were keeping a low profile Tuesday by the enclosed rooms of the temple in a hostel of its complex.

On Wednesday, militants of the AISSF's Kahlon faction intended to march on the temple to resume control of the complex from which they were ejected by the security forces on April 30. AISSF Secretary Satwinder Singh Bhola said: "We will take the golden temple by fighting."

Roadblocks were expected to be on major roads leading to Amritsar to prevent a militant ferrying in of thousands of supporters. The police were expected to keep too many militants from reaching the temple but the militia force set up by the Sikh temple managing committee was unlikely to intervene Wednesday.

Slogans will be raised in favour of Khalistan, a homeland militant Sikhs want to set up in the Punjab, but there should not be trouble, militant sources said.

Security around the temple was Tuesday stepped up for the "genocide week" event. Police stopped all vehicles approaching the complex and searched them and their passengers, eyewitnesses said.

On Friday, militants of the United Akali Dal are to stage a 100 kilometre (60 mile) procession from a Sikh temple in Faridkot District to the golden temple, sources said. Babar Joginder Singh, the octogenarian father of late firebrand militant leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who died in the army assault on the shrine two years ago, intended to lead the procession. Most supporters will try to reach the holy city of [no city name as received] on tractor trailers, but police were again expected to set up roadblocks, the sources added.

About 650 Sikh militants are officially said to have died in the June 5-6, army action, codenamed "Operation Bluestar," ordered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to oust militants entrenched in the shrine. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated on October 31 by two of her Sikh bodyguards in revenge for the army assault on the temple.

The temple militia raised by retired army Brigadier Mohinder Singh is said to have a full strength of 350 men. This could not be confirmed at the temple.

Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala ordered security forces to oust militants from the temple April 30. The militants had moved back into the complex and resumed control at the expense of moderates in late January. The April 30 action followed a declaration by militants from within the temple of the beginning of a "battle" for Khalistan.

Security Arrangements for Protest Day

BK040310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab elaborate security arrangements have been made in view of the call for the observance of protest day today by the All India Sikh Students Federation-Kahlon group, the Damdami Taksal [Sikh religious educational institute], and the breakaway group of the Akali Dal. The call has been given to mark the protest against "Operation Blue Star" which took place 2 years ago on this day. According to an official spokesman, about 200 preventive arrests have been made in this connection in Amritsar District during the last 2 days. With this, the total number of arrests made so far in the state has gone up to 1,200.

Meanwhile, an indefinite curfew clamped 2 days back in Jandiala Guru town of Amritsar District and Fatehgarh Churian town of Gurdaspur District continues. The All India Radio correspondent who visited Jandiala Guru yesterday reports that the situation in the town continues to be tense but under control.

Barnala: 200 'Terrorists' Arrested

BK031611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that the figures published in the press about migration of families from the state are highly exaggerated. In an interview with Doordarsan [television] Jullundur, he said about 200 hardcore terrorists have been arrested and security is being strengthened in the affected areas.

Mr Barnala disclosed that the Shiromabi Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee has assured him that no undesirable person will be allowed to take shelter in the Golden Temple complex.

The former chief minister and dissident Akali leader, Mr Parkash Singh Badal, said steps like release of detainees will help remove irritants in the settlement of the Punjab problem. Talking to newsmen in Chandigarh, Mr Badal said the problem is a

political one and not one of law and order. Referring to the migration of some minority community members from Punjab, Mr Badal alleged that the state government has failed to create confidence in them.

Leaders Criticize Chandigarh Transfer

BK031336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of the Haryana Sangarsh [struggle] committee, Mr Devi Lal; its general secretary, Dr Mangal Sen; and the former chief minister of Haryana, Mr Banarasi Das Gupta, have criticized the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab on the 21st of this month. Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, they said in case Chandigarh goes to Punjab, Haryana should get Fazilka and Abohar. They also demanded a central grant of 10,000 crore rupees to build Haryana's new capital. They said the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal should be taken over by the Center and completed by August of next year.

Haryana Chief Minister Resigns

BK040740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A report has just come in that the Haryana chief minister, Mr Bhajan Lal, has resigned. The PRESS TRUST of INDIA says that the Congress-I president, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has allowed Mr Bhajan Lal to step down. The Haryana Congress-I legislature party is meeting in New Delhi in a short while from now to elect a new leader. The agency, quoting the All India Congress Committee-I general secretary, Mr Ram Dhan, says that Mr N.D. Tiwari, Mr Nawal Kishore Sharma and Mr Sitaram Kesri have been appointed observers to the meeting. More details area awaited.

Mizo Leader Holds Talks With State Minister

BK021658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Mizo National Front, Mr Laldenga, had an hour-long meeting with the minister of state for home, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, in New Delhi today. Both described the talks as very cordial. Mr Mirdha and Mr Laldenga appealed to the people of Mizoram to call off the bundh [strike] proposed to be held tomorrow. Mr Mirdha told newsmen that the political talks will begin tomorrow between the Congress-I vice president, Mr Arjun Singh, and Mr Laldenga. The Congress-I general secretary, Mr A.K. Anthony, Mr Mirdha, and the Mizoram chief minister, Mr Lal Thanhawla, will also take part in the talks.

Answering questions from newsmen, Mr Laldenga said during his meeting with Mr Mirdha, the entire memorandum of settlement already agreed upon earlier was reviewed. Referring to the bundh called for tomorrow in Mizoram, Mr Laldenga appealed to the people of the Union Territory to do nothing that would vitiate the existing cordial atmosphere at the talks.

In a telegram to Mr (Lalduama), the Congress-I MP who is organizing the bundh, the All India Congress Committee-I general secretary, Mr A.K. Anthony, advised him to desist from the move. He said the party takes serious note of it.

The Mizoram chief minister, Mr Lal Thanhawla, has appealed to the students and political parties in the Union Territory to call off the bundh proposed for tomorrow. In a statement on arrival in New Delhi a short while ago, he asked them to create a congenial atmosphere for smooth talks.

Talks Continue

BK031326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Mizo National Front, Mr Laldenga, met the Congress-I leaders in New Delhi today. They discussed the political aspect of the proposed settlement on Mizoram. The Congress-I vice president, Mr Arjun Singh; General Secretary Mr A.K. Anthony; and the Mizoram chief minister, Mr Lal Thanhawla, attended the meeting. The minister of state for home, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, was also present. Mr Laldenga later told newsmen that the talks were friendly and cordial.

24-Hour Strike in Mizoram

BK030404 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] In Mizoram a 24-hour bundh [strike] began from 0500 this morning. Vehicles are off the road, shops are closed. The call for the bundh has been given by a students' joint action committee and regional parties in support of their demand for lasting peace in the Union Territory. The authorities have taken precautionary measures to maintain law and order.

President To Perform Minor Pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia

BK030822 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has left Islamabad for Saudi Arabia today to perform Umrah [minor pilgrimage] and to visit holy Medina. Among others, present at the airport to see him off was Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The president will return to Islamabad from holy Medina after Friday prayers on 6 June. Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan will be the acting president in the absence of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Prime Minister on Kashmir Dispute, Siachen Glacier

BK031609 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo told the National Assembly this morning that Kashmir is a disputed issue and this position has been clearly stated in UN resolutions and the Simla Agreement. India has also viewed Kashmir as a disputed area. He made this statement during the question hour while clarifying the Pakistani Government's stand on the Kashmir issue. He said it is incorrect to say that the Kashmir issue has been shelved or not pursued properly. He said the Pakistani Government is pursuing a solution to the Kashmir issue on the basis of UN resolutions and the Simla Agreement.

During the debate on foreign policy, the prime minister said detailed discussions had taken place on the Kashmir dispute at the last session of the assembly. He added that the government intends to debate foreign policy again at which time the government's view on Kashmir will be clearly stated. After taking into consideration the views of the members, the government will evolve an appropriate strategy on the matter. Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said both Pakistan and India recognize the fact that the Kashmir dispute must be settled. He said it will be taken up at a proper time.

The prime minister also made a statement on the Siachen question. He said the Pakistani Government had taken very serious note of the intrusion by India into the Siachen Glacier two years ago. He said India should not have made this move. This portion of the boundary between the two countries has not been defined so far. It will now be done so. The two countries will hold another round of talks on Siachen in New Delhi from the 10th of this month.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo dispelled the apprehensions of members about the Siachen Glacier and said as an elected government they will not hand over a single inch of Pakistan's territory to anybody. He said if the Siachen question is not solved through negotiations, then a suitable approach will be evolved through consultations with the members of the National Assembly.

The prime minister also clarified the position about the visit of the Indian prime minister to Pakistan. He said the Pakistani president and the Indian prime minister agreed last December that the Indian prime minister would visit Pakistan in the first half of this year. He said he renewed this invitation during a meeting with the Indian prime minister in Sweden.

He said when the Indian prime minister visits Pakistan they will certainly take up the questions of Kashmir and Siachen.

National Assembly Briefed on Talks With Afghanistan

BK031637 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The parliamentary secretary of the cabinet, Rana Naim Mahmud, told the National Assembly today that the text of the fourth instrument for a solution of the Afghanistan problem has matured to a considerable extent.

An agreement has been reached on some important principles, including the legally binding status of this instrument. He added that talks are to be held on various major issues, including elements of the text and the time frame of the troop withdrawal.

He said Pakistan is looking forward to the resumption of the seventh round of talks in Geneva and hopes that the remaining issues will be solved satisfactorily at that time.

Afghan Mujahidin Destroy Military Post in Qandahar

BK030617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, mujahidin attacked a military post in Qandahar Province last week and destroyed it.

According to reports, 10 Kabul soldiers were killed and a tank was damaged in the attack.

Mujahidin Attack Soviet-DRA Troops in Helmand

BK041036 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] In Afghanistan a number of Soviet-Kabul troops are reported to have been killed by the mujahidin in an operation in subdivision Darvishan of Helmand Province. The mujahidin also destroyed an armored vehicle and captured some arms and ammunition.

According to another report, the Afghan mujahidin have recaptured a security post in the vicinity of (Ghazei) cantonment. A number of Soviet-Kabul troops were reported killed in the fighting.

tion. The Indian law has to be amended to provide for this. However, when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took over there were attempts to expel some Sri Lankans involved in terrorist activities, but they came back to India and the matter ended there. However, India had been asking Britain and the United States to extradite certain Sikh militants and Britain has asked the United States to extradite certain IRA extremists.

The president said that they understood the resentment and anger in people's mind as mentioned by several MP's. The plague of terrorism which had now afflicted [words indistinct] and in many other countries for much longer period than in Sri Lanka should be tackled with mutual cooperation.

The president said that they knew how certain armchair critics would want to solve the problem. Their solution is to send the Army and kill all the people in Jaffna. That is no solution to the problem. This a manner in which a dictator should solve the problem. The people had been asking how long they could bear this problem. The government is working night and day in tackling this problem. Our Armed Services and the police are fighting and sacrificing their lives to preserve democracy. It is the intention of terrorists to destroy democracy and create chaos.

The president said that he had read in the latest issues of foreign news magazines that in South Korea, which is a developed country, even bombs had been thrown at the people. In several other countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh there had been riots. But Sri Lanka as a democratic country will continue its democratic practices. The president said that he plans to maintain the democratic traditions. When he reliquishes the post, he wants to leave to his successor a democratic country.

Party Meeting Called

BK031141 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The government has decided to convene a meeting of all recognized political parties to discuss the present situation in the country. This decision was reached at a meeting of the UNP working committee held yesterday. The meeting was chaired by President Jayewardene.

Official Sources Deny Train Casualties All Soldiers

BK031145 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students — EROS — which was responsible for the train blast at Veyangoda on Saturday has claimed that all those killed in the explosion were Army personnel and commanders of the special task force.

LANKA PUWATH said that official sources had denied this report which was aimed at deceiving world opinion. Twelve people died in the explosion caused by the terrorists. As reported earlier, 10 of them were civilians, including men, women, and children. The other two were an airman and a police constable. EROS had issued their false statement in Jaffna and was quoted in a PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news report from Madras.

Security Forces Capture 11 'Terrorists' 2 Jun

BK031447 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Eleven terrorists were captured by security forces yesterday. Seven of them were taken (?in at) (Periakala) in Batticoala, while the rest were captured at (Trinaga) in Kilinochchi.

LANKA PUWATH, quoting security sources, said that the terrorists had blown up a culvate at the Pannai Causeway last afternoon. The landmine was intended to blow up a vehicle carrying troops. However, the vehicle escaped the explosion but went into the lagoon, causing minor injuries to the driver and four security forces personnel.

SUN Criticizes Gandhi's Stand on Tamil Issue

BK310946 Colombo SUN in English 22 May 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Pilate or Principles"]

[Text] The recent "Hindu" report that neither Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi nor Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran can persuade the Tamil militants in India to negotiate is a ridiculous excuse for India's unwillingness to do what justice demands that it must do.

The "Hindu", known as the flagship of the puritan Brahmin Empire in South India, has taken a virulently anti-Sri Lanka stand in recent years.

In an obvious effort to cater to the base instincts of Tamil Nadu nationalism the Madras based newspaper has habitually undermined the ethics and precepts of journalism, besides stirring up agitation for a militant stand on Lanka's ethnic conflict.

Thus we were surprised to hear from this mouth-piece of Eelam that Tamil militant groups based in South India are "caught up inextricably in their own political rivalries and power struggles". We are also supposed to believe according to the "Hindu" that the powerful Rajiv Gandhi and the powerful M.G. Ramachandran have "no great influence" over the refractory Tamil militants.

The newspaper describes this as "the sad feature of the Lankan tangle" and laments that India's mediatory efforts are confined to obtaining the necessary clarifications from Colombo before deciding on how to proceed on the next phase of the "thankless task". How sad, especially in view of Lanka's decision that it will provide no more clarifications or amplifications until the negotiations with the Tamil groups begin.

It is undisputed that the militants receive shelter and support on Indian soil. If Rajiv Gandhi cannot at least persuade these militants to act reasonably while enjoying his protection, then he is not worthy of his position as the elected leader of 800 million in the world's largest democracy.

If M.G. Ramachandran cannot persuade the militants to at least negotiate with Sri Lanka while enjoying his support and patronage, then he too is not worthy of his position as the elected leader

of Tamil Nadu State. Is this what the self righteous Hindu is saying or suggesting?

We understand the conflicting political pressures that afflict Mr. Gandhi in deciding on what to do or what not to do regarding the situation in Sri Lanka. He is faced with a choice between principles and politics, between human values that make a statesman and vote winning tactics that mar a politician.

Mr. Gandhi has been quick to condemn terrorism in India's Punjab state and demand that western countries extradite suspected Sikh terrorists to face justice in India. We fully support his call. But we also ask Mr. Gandhi to apply the same standards and the same principles in dealing with Indian based terrorists who blatantly claim responsibility for killing innocent people in Sri Lanka.

A mediator could be a mediator only if he is fair and just. Rash statements and allegations, such as the ones made by the Indian External Ministry on Monday, befit not a mediator but a self motivated power broker.

We hope that out of the shambles of the past few days would emerge a more sensitive and sensible approach by all concerned, especially the government of Rajiv Gandhi.

By all accounts it appears that the fanatic LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] chief Velupillai Prabhakaran is the villain of the peace process. We hope this self confessed killer would not be allowed to have his mad way, even over a man of the stature of Rajiv Gandhi.

The mobs are crying for innocent blood, but God forbid that Rajiv Gandhi would play Pilate.

Six 'Terrorists' Captured in Vavuniya 3 June

BK041131 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text]Six Marxist oriented separatist terrorists were captured by security forces at (Omantai Moratory) in Vavuniya in northern Sri Lanka yesterday.

Security sources told LANKA PUWATH five of them were members of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam — PLOTE — and the other a member of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front — EPRLF.

Troops also recovered in the premises [where] the terrorists were captured some parts of the train blasted by the terrorists at (Omantai) a few months ago. The troops also recovered two cylinders fitted with explosives approximately near Pannai Causeway in northern Sri Lanka yesterday.

Marxist oriented separatist terrorists blew up the Pannai Causeway on Sunday and five security forces personnel were injured when the vehicle carrying them fell into a nearby lake.

Propaganda Council Announces Jerusalem Day March

LD031247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit Report, the Council for Coordinating Islamic Propaganda announced today that the march on International Jerusalem Day and on the Day of God, 5 June, will be held at the same time, Friday 6 June.

The statement asks the compatriots to participate in the march and once again demonstrate their great strength to world arrogance. They should also pay close attention future statements issued by the Council for Coordinating Islamic Propaganda. The details of the ceremonies and the march routes in Tehran will be announced later.

Rahmani, Larijani Meet With Hashemi-Rafsanjani

LD030738 Tehran IRNA in English 0726 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — The head of the Basij (mobilisation) unit of the Islamic Revolution's Guards corps, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani, currently back from an official visit to Libya, in a meeting with Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani here Monday reported on his trip. He conveyed the friendly message and support of the Libyan people and leadership for the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Meanwhile the Foreign ministry Deputy Javad Larijani, who headed the Iranian delegation to the emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly on economic crisis in Africa, met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani and reported on results of his trip. Larijani told the Majlis speaker that the west through its aid to Africa intended to deepen its domination over the continent.

The Iranian delegation to the session, he added, proposed that oil exporting countries increase their oil prices by one dollar per barrel and donate the extra income to the African countries. Larijani also reported to the Majlis speaker on his meeting with the U.N. Secretary General.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that the oil exporting countries can prove their good intentions through supporting and implementing the Iranian proposal and help boost the African economy.

On the stance of the U.N. secretary general on the Iraqi-imposed war, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that he should prove his neutrality in the issue and should try to reveal the real nature of the aggressor to the world.

Larijani Comments on Ties With 'Deprived' Nations

LD031746 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic and International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani said here Tuesday that Iran's political stance since the victory of the 1979 Islamic revolution has been one in favour of deprived and Muslim nations.

The deputy foreign minister said the Islamic Republic of Iran has so far established 17 new political representative bureaus in the world, 12 of which are in Africa. There are no expansionist goals behind Iran's Material aid and promotion of its ties with these countries, he said.

Larijani who has returned from the 13th emergency meeting of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, on Africa's economic crisis, said all countries fighting the racist Pretoria government including Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania are among those countries which top the list in aid from Iran.

Iran will import needed raw materials and other goods from the African and Third World Countries as much as possible, Larijani said.

Elsewhere in his talks the deputy foreign minister referred to a statement by the U.S. Vice President George Bush that the Western Countries should receive sufficient political guarantees from African countries which receive assistance from them, as an example of West's ill intention towards deprived people.

He also said that the Western and industrialized countries which have been plundering Africa's rich resources such as gold, diamonds and cocoa for dozens of years were now going to give them merely enough aid to make them further dependent.

Prime Minister Invited To Visit GDR

LD031912 Tehran IRNA in English 1722 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — Ambassador of German Democratic Republic here Guenther Fritsch met and held talks Tuesday with Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri in Tehran.

In the meeting Fritsch extended an invitation from the GDR's chancellor to Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, for an official visit to his country. Mo'ayeri expressed hope that the visit will take place at an appropriate time.

In another development, Fritsch met and conferred with Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi, minister of mines and metals, concerning the purchase of minerals including concentrated lead, zinc, copper and chrome from Iran. The two also discussed the supply of spare parts for Iranian steel manufacturing companies.

Issues of mutual interest and expansion of bilateral relations were also discussed.

Joint Talks With French Finance Officials Begin

LD030922 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — The ten-man French political-economic delegation which arrived here Monday night, started the first round of negotiations with Iranian officials on Iran-France financial disputes here Tuesday morning. The negotiations are in progress at Iran's Organization for Investment and Economic and Technical Aid.

The French delegation headed by the director of the French Treasury, arrived in Tehran Monday night to follow up the talks that Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri held in Paris May 21-23 with French officials. The French team was welcomed at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport by Foreign Ministry officials.

Agriculture Minister Receives PRC Ambassador

LD041107 Tehran IRNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Tehran Wang Benzuo met and conferred with Agriculture Minister Mohammad Zali here Wednesday.

During the meeting, the two sides explored ways for agricultural cooperation between China and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The talks were mainly focused on bilateral cooperation in agricultural research, fishery, rural industries and exchange of expertise in related agricultural fields.

Delegation Departs for International Labor Meeting

LD021247 Tehran IRNA in English 1155 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 2, IRNA — An Iranian delegation headed by the acting Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Mohammad 'Ali Tayarani, left Tehran for Geneva Monday to attend the 72d session of the International Labour conference.

The conference will deal with labour related issues including promotion of small and medium-sized workshops, work safety and also implementation of the statement on apartheid policy of the South African regime.

KEYHAN Views Saddam Husayn's New War Strategy

GF011556 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 May 86 p 3

[Text] Ahvaz — IRNA — The new war strategy which has been devised by Saddam by utilising the experience of retired generals from Arab countries and which the Iraqi Army has to carry out without question, is being called by Iraqis the "plan to hasten toward death".

The Iraqi regime, after its defeat in the "Val-Fajr-8" operations and after losing the strategic city of Al-Faw, asked retired generals from Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, and Morocco to help it in order to rescue the Iraqi Army from its present situation. The generals met in Baghdad in April behind closed doors for more than 3 days and discussed the repeated defeats suffered recently by the Iraqi Army.

After long discussions and the setting up of various committees, the veteran Arab generals arrived at a decision that the Iraqi Army should not sit idle waiting for death but that it should hasten toward death. The generals, following the maxim that "the best defense is an offense", told Saddam that he should take the initiative of attacking first; however, in reality this advice amounts to asking him to hasten toward death.

It was in this connection that Saddam in a radio-television speech while outlining this new war strategy unwittingly revealed facts which more than anything else spoke of his helplessness and wretchedness. Saddam admitted that Al-Faw was of great strategic value and that this was the reason that the Iranian forces crossed the Arvand River and took the city from the Iraqi forces.

In his speech Saddam spoke of the counteroffensives launched by the Iraqi Army but said that it could do nothing in view of bad weather, other climate disadvantages, and the concentration of Iranian forces in the peninsula.

He then referred to the new strategy planned for him by his friends and said: Some of our friends have advised us that rather than attacking places where the Iranians have concentrated their forces we should attack other targets, excluding Al-Faw, along the 1,200-km-long border. He added: We consider this advice most useful and practical because if our Army does not attack, Iranian forces will attack us and cause losses. If we stand and defend one point, after few days our losses will be the same as those suffered in an attack. Therefore, it is better for us to let Al-Faw alone and attack Iranian forces at other points to make up for the losses at Al-Faw.

"Saddam's new strategy," or the strategy of the retired Arab generals, would be of great importance at the proper time, but before this military principle is put into action let us study this new political strategy as it affects the shaky regime of Saddam.

First of all, after the "Val-Fajr-8" operations the Saddam regime suffered great isolation on the regional and international political level. The liberation of Al-Faw by the Islamic forces was, to begin with, more disappointing to some of the regional reactionary rulers and to the members of the GCC countries than to Saddam himself. The reason was that they could see with their own eyes that the dollars which were being poured into Baghdad would no longer create any miracles.

Similarly, open support to the aggressive regime of Saddam puts these rulers in a very unenviable position vis-a-vis the free-thinking Arab Muslim nations. Moreover, appellations such as "Iraq is a steel wall and guardian of the eastern gates of the Arab ummah" and "Iraq is an invincible fortress" became absurd and ridiculous with the liberation of Al-Faw. These epithets were given by the mass media of the shaykhdoms, some mercenary correspondents, and the Iraqi Army, and it soon became abundantly clear that Iraq was neither the guardian of the eastern gates of the Arab ummah nor protector of Al-Faw City.

On the other hand in the international field the condemnation of the Baghdad regime by the United Nations and some nonaligned countries has dealt to Saddam and his supporters in the region and in the world a crushing blow.

The Iraqi regime, which had used chemical weapons in the "Val-Fajr-8" operations, was condemned by the United Nations in an unprecented move. This move greatly isolated Iraq and, despite widespread propaganda by the world oppressors, after 6 years the world finally came to know of the rightfulness of the statements of the Islamic Republic about the events in this war. It is obvious that the gains of the "Val-Fajr-8" operations, aside

from the military aspects, have had a large-scale negative effect on the Saddam regime.

Saddam, who extends his hands to his people for aid after every battle, has to put on a show of action in order to receive more aid from his regional masters. But in the present case he preferred to seek advice from the retired generals of the Arab countries headed by "Lieutenant General Muhammad Fawzi, former defense minister of Egypt," to pull him out of cul-de-sac in which he has fallen. The generals offered him a strategy of "hasten toward death." The effects of this strategy will, in due course, appear before Saddam in a most dreadful form.

The generals have made a big mistake in offering this strategy by not giving due consideration to the physical dimensions of the war and not evaluating the peculiarities of the two forces of Iran and Iraq. This mistake will be similar to those of others who have prompted Saddam to take the offensive, resulting in the defeat of the Iraqi Army in Faqqeh, Hajj 'Umran, Sharhani, and Zobeydah. In following such strategy Iraq has learned bitter lessons. The results of Iraqi army attacks on Faqqeh, Sharhani, Zobeydah, and Hajj 'Umran and finally Mehran have been thousands killed or wounded.

Secondly, the scale of the number killed and wounded means that Iraq has gained no successes. These unsuccessful attacks have resulted in nothing more than the playing of martial music on Iraqi radio and television.

Of course Saddam's army today is in difficult straits. It is most difficult for Iraq to make up for its manpower and this difficulty has become perennial. On the other hand, those persons who are developing plans for this army have no idea of the make-up of the Iraqi Army. They are directing the Iraqi Army toward a place where only a fall awaits them. The Islamic Army today is in a position to crush the Iraqi Army even deeper inside Iraq. However, the signs are that Saddam prefers his army to be killed outside Iraqi borders, an action that will soon make him regret his mistake.

Extended Service for Late Conscripts Announced

LD031259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The conscription department of the Gendarmerie, issuing a statement addressed to all absent conscripts who were born between 21 March 1959 and 20 March 1967, except high-school graduates born in 1967 and this year's graduates, has announced that, should this group of conscripts present themselves to the call-up centers in Tehran and other towns before 18 July 1986, their years of service will remain the same as indicated by law. If they present themselves after that date, they will have to serve an extra 3 months as penalty. If they fail to present themselves at all, they will be arrested and obliged to serve 6 months in addition to the years of service dictated by the law.

Meanwhile, anyone who employs the absent conscripts for whatever purpose will be identified and presented to the court by patrol units of security forces of the Guards Corps, the committees, the police and Gendarmerie. Such employers will be sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 3 years.

Training Center for Soldier-Students Established

LD041257 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The first training center for Islamic combatants was inaugurated in the liberated city of Al-Faw and 250 warriors with various qualifications have begun their first 3-month term in this center.

According to the Central News Agency, the complex has been set up with the cooperation of the education department of the central province and its relief headquarters in order to enable the combative students to continue their interrupted studies and make up the schooling they have missed. This center has different classes for each starting age and will be able in future to accept over 500 soldier-students.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

6,000 Iraqi Casualties in Hajj 'Umran

LD031729 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, June 3, IRNA — Iranian forces have killed 2,500 Iraqi troops, wounded 3,500 and captured 150 others in Hajj 'Umran (100 kilometers northeast of Iraq's province capital of Irbil).

An operational commander said here Tuesday that during the operations which began May 14, eight Iraqi brigades were destroyed and four planes and 38 helicopters were downed.

Muslim combatants also set fire to 20 Iraqi tanks and numerous vehicles and took considerable amount of their guns and munitions, said the commander.

"Saddam who faced defeat in Hajj 'Umran has aimed at strengthening the low morale of his troops and preventing Iranian forces from going on the offensive" but has failed. Iraqi forces not only failed to achieve its planned goals in the areas but they also lost several positions in the region.

Ba'thist Commander of Brigade 433 Colonel 'Abd al-Razzaq and two other colonels were also killed in the region, said the Iranian commander.

Communique No 2,490

LD031759 Tehran IRNA in English 1755 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA — Artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants pounded positions fortifications, supply routes, vehicles columns and armoured units of Iraqi forces throughout the fronts Monday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them, said a military communique here Tuesday.

The Joint Staff Communique Number 2490 said a large number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several gun emplacements as well as observation posts and eight heavy vehicles destroyed in the Northwestern, western and southern fronts over the past 24 hours. Heavy artillery fire of Muslim combatants prevented Iraqi troops from landing equipment in Hajj 'Umran Monday morning, the communique said.

The communique said that several Iraqi patrol units attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Sumar and Nahre-Anbar were shelled and forced to flee after sustaining casualties by Muslim forces of Iran.

In Ilam and Sumar, the communique said, Iranian anti-aircraft fire forced some Iraqi warplanes trying to violate the airspace of the regions to flee.

The military con munique said that Iranian naval units successfully carried out their sea patrols in waters of the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait Monday.

The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was the target of artillery and mortar fire of Iraqi forces over the past 24 hours as a result of which several houses and shops were damaged.

Voice of Liberation Reports Possible New Offensive

GF040713 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] According to an official order given to all ground forces, navy and air force centers, leave for all personnel has been cancelled. Also their rest periods and the idle hours between their work shifts have been reduced.

It is being said in military circles that the mullah's regime has decided to launch an offensive next Monday which coincides with Id al-Fitr, by sacrificing the human waves it has so far collected.

Also the "Val-Fajr-9" operations which have failed halfway through have left the largest number of dead on the war fronts.

Meanwhile, according to one of our correspondents in Tehran, following the stupid interview given by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] commander concerning the expansion of the war, one plan of the commander is to utilize all of the country's capabilities for the war machine.

This would include the closure of all sports facilities throughout the country and the sending of all sportsmen and their followers to the war fronts.

This plan by IRGC Commander Mohsen Reza'i is due to be publicly announced on Friday.

According to the plan, a major portion of the budget for sports federation and sports facilities would be handed over to the war effort in a lump sum.

During the current week, some 400 sportsmen from various provinces have been forced to go to the war fronts.